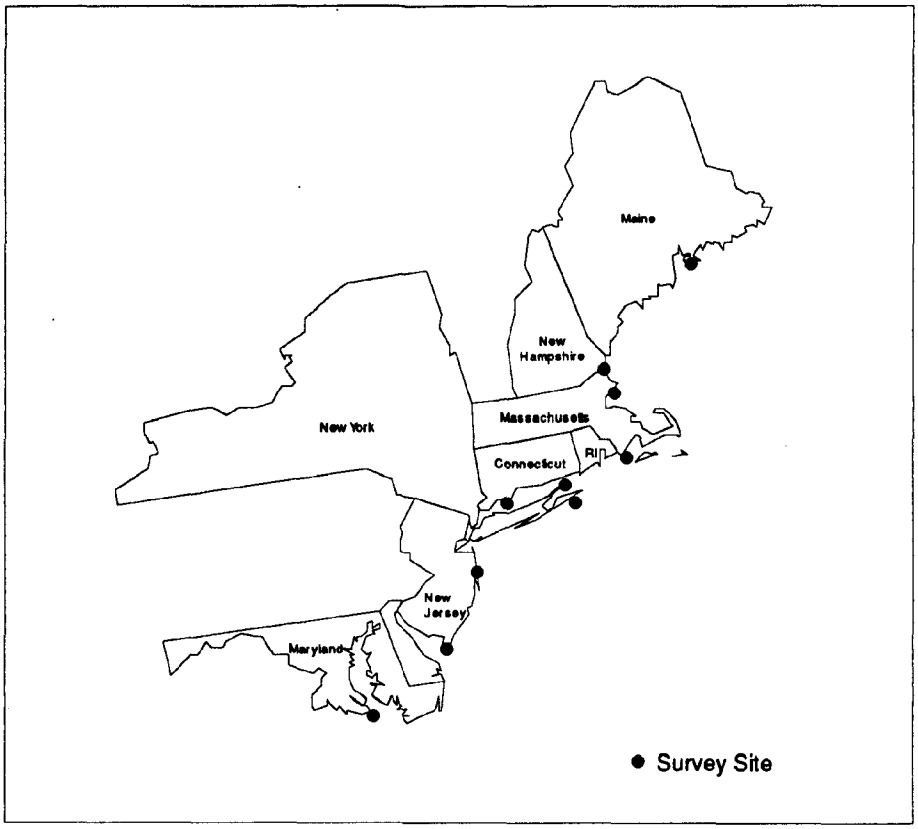
Public Area Recreation Visitors Survey

# *A Socioeconomic Profile of Recreationists at Public Outdoor Recreation Sites in Coastal Areas: Volume 2*

Vernon R. Leeworthy, Norman F. Meade,
Kathleen Drazek and Daniel S. Schruefer

September, 1989




*U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE*
*National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*

## Coastal and Ocean Resource Economics Program

The Coastal and Ocean Resource Economics Program is an evolving set of activities to develop Nationwide data bases, products and analytical capabilities for conducting economic assessments of activities that directly affect or are affected by the health of the nation's coastal and oceanic resources. The program is conducted by the Strategic Environmental Assessments Division (SEAD) of NOAA's Office of Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment. It's major program elements are described below. Since 1985, the program has also co-sponsored a set of annual workshops with the Environmental Protection Agency on natural resource and environmental economics to support it's major program elements.

***Inventory and Value of Coastal Recreation.*** Because outdoor recreation has been identified as the single largest category of benefit from the improvements in water quality, SAB began to develop a program to inventory and value coastal recreation. The first product of this program was a data base and report "Public Expenditures on Outdoor Recreation in the Coastal Areas of the U.S.A. (1986)" This led to development of an inventory of all publicly owned and/or managed recreation areas and facilities in the Nation's coastal areas. Summaries for 21 states and 25 groups of estuaries, by county and level of government, are available in a recently published atlas titled "National Estuarine Inventory, Data Atlas: Public Recreation Facilities in Coastal Areas (1988)." A complementary inventory of all privately owned and managed recreation facilities is also being developed through a cooperative agreement between NOAA and the U.S. Forest Service. Plans are to complete this inventory, Coastal Recreation Inventory, in 1992.

*Public Area Recreation Visitors Survey (PARVS).* PARVS is an ongoing intergovernmental cooperative research project involving seven federal and twelve state agencies. The survey was designed to provide data needed to develop highly credible and broadly comparable estimates of the economic importance of providing recreational opportunities on public lands. PARVS also enables development of detailed information about recreation uses and users and can provide estimates of the direct monetary value derived by users of public recreation areas. User values are critical to analyses of conflicts and trade-offs between recreation and other resource uses. In 1987, SAB initiated the effort to collect data at coastal recreation sites. To date, more than 15,000 interviews have been conducted at forty public outdoor recreation sites in the coastal areas of the U.S.A.

For more information on NOAA's Coastal and Oceanic Resource Economics Program, write to:

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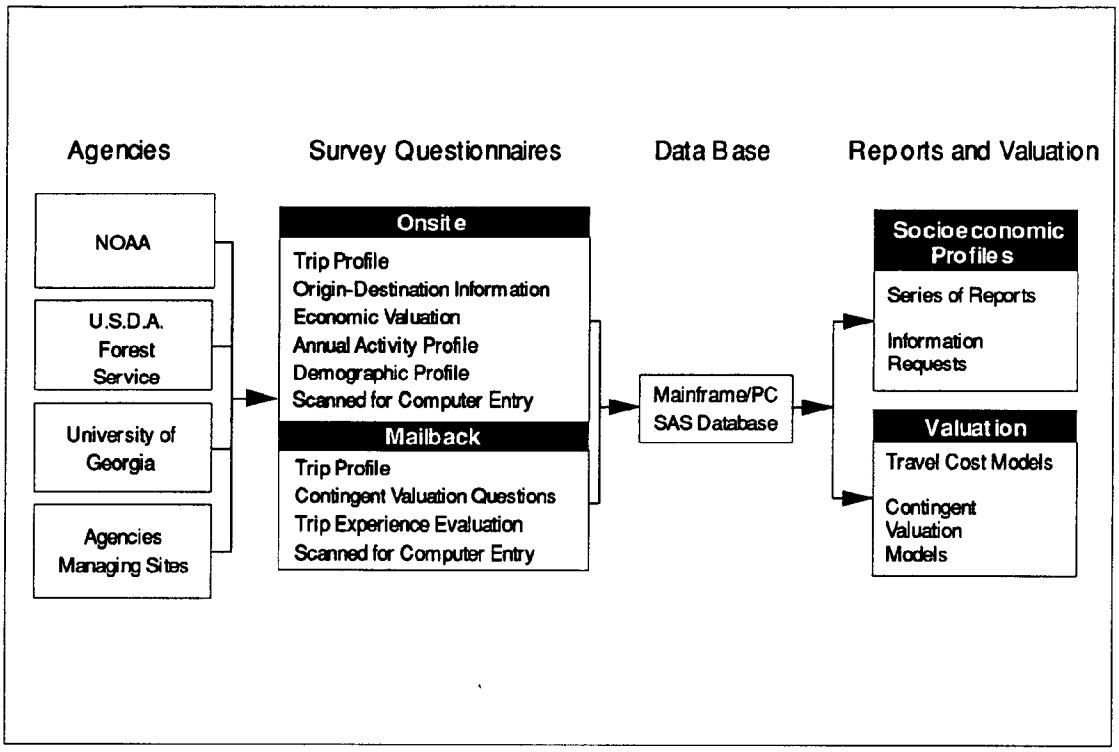


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## Introduction

This report summarizes information collected during the summer of 1988 through surveys conducted at ten state parks in the northeast region of the U.S. Over 3,100 on-site (intercept) interviews were completed from June 20, 1988 to September 7, 1988 at the 5 sites. An additional 732 mailback questionnaires have been completed.

Tabular summaries of the following information are contained in this report: 1) socio-demographic profiles of users; 2) type and extent of recreation activities engaged in; 3) types and amount of expenditures on recreation activities; 4) willingness-to-pay for park access; and 5) satisfaction ratings for various park attributes. Also included are detailed profiles of the ten sites from the NOAA Inventory of Public Recreation Areas and Facilities in Coastal Areas. This information is intended for recreation planners and managers and business marketing agents that require simple summary information on the uses and users of coastal recreation sites.

Future reports will provide estimates of activity and site specific user values currently being developed using travel cost demand models and contingent valuation techniques.

## Survey Design

***Survey Questionnaires.*** Data collection employed two survey questionnaires: 1) an intercept (completed using a face-to-face interview); and 2) a mailback. The intercept, or on-site questionnaire, obtains information on the users and uses of the site and other information necessary for recreational demand modeling. The mailback questionnaire is used in a follow-up survey to obtain detailed information on trip-related expenditures, willingness-to-pay for park access using contingent valuation questions, and user satisfaction ratings (on a 0 to 10 scale) for several park attributes. The mailback survey also provides information necessary for estimating the importance of parks to local and regional economies.

***Site Selection.*** Sites were selected from the NOAA Inventory of Public Recreation Areas and Facilities in Coastal Areas based on several criteria: 1) they had to be adjacent to tidal or ocean waters; 2) the sites had to have at least 100,000 visitors annually; 3) they had to have camping facilities either on-site or nearby to house interviewers; 4) the majority of site usage had to take place during the summer season; 5) the sites had to be geographically dispersed; and 6) the managing agencies had to agree to provide on-site logistical support for the interviewers. Figure 1 shows the geographic dispersion of the ten PARVS coastal sites, while Table 1 lists the managing agencies for each site. Detailed profiles of the sites are included in Appendix A.

***Number of Responses.*** Overall, 3,136 interviews were completed on-site (intercept survey) while 732 follow-up mailbacks were received, for an overall mailback response rate of about 23 percent (Table 1). Given historical mailback response rates from PARVS, each site was targeted for at least 350 on-site interviews to ensure at least 100 mailback responses. This target was not achieved at Hampton Beach because an interviewer quit early and could not be replaced. The two Connecticut sites (Rocky Neck and Hammonasset Beach) are treated as one site for reporting puposes due to the low number of interviews. The extremely low number of interviews at the Connecticut sites was due to the interviewer availability. Although the number of interviews completed at the Connecticut sites are not adequate to give detailed profiles of each of the sites, the information obtained is still useful for regional analysis.

***Sampling.*** The number of interviews at each site were stratified across various access points and time of week (weekdays versus weekends) to give proper representation of the various recreation activities available at each site. The sampling frame was a vehicle, while the sampling unit was an individual. One person was randomly selected from each randomly selected vehicle. Only those age 16 and older were interviewed. Demographic information was collected on up to eight people traveling in the vehicle. The number of people in each vehicle that participated in each activity was also collected. The mailback survey was sent to the person that was interviewed unless someone else paid for their expenses. In these cases, the person that paid expenses was identified and that person received the mailback portion of the survey.

## Profile of Visitors

Information on the users of marine recreational resources, such as where they come from, how far they travel to get there, their age distribution, gender and racial composition, education levels, family incomes, group type and size are all important for assessing current and future demands for park services. These data are also used in economic impact studies to estimate the demand for other goods and services from local areas surrounding the parks.

***Market Area.*** Home zipcode, state, and county data

was obtained from each person interviewed on-site. This information has been aggregated into Bureau of the Census "census divisions" to show the market areas for each of the ten sites (Table 2). Each of the census divisions is made up of a group of states and can be further aggregated into four census regions (Figure 2).

As expected, the census division in which the site is located accounts for the majority of the visitors. Camden Hills State Park, ME is the only site where less than 82 percent of its visitors came from within the region where the site is located. Visitors from the Middle Atlantic states and from Canada account for over 31 perecnt of the visitors to Camden Hills State Park.

For assessing local and regional economic impacts, in terms of sales, employment, income, tax revenues, and the cost of local services, it sometimes is important to know more detail about travel patterns than Table 2 provides. Table 3 shows the in-state and out-of-state distribution of visitors for all ten sites. Camden Hills, Hampton Beach and Cape May Point State Parks are the only sites that draw most of their visitors from outside the states where they are located. These sites are important to their state's economies because they stimulate an influx of expenditures from non-residents.

***Distances Traveled to the Sites.*** For modeling recreational demand, it is important to know how far visitors travel to the sites. From this information, a proxy for the willingness-to-pay, or price, of site access is constructed. This is generally referred to as the "travel cost method." See Bockstael et al. (1986) for a review of this popular method for modeling recreation demand.

One of the many issues debated in travel cost modeling is the proper specification of distance traveled. For single purpose, single-destination trips, total distance to the site, or total round trip mileage, is appropriate. However, when multiple purpose or multiple destination trips are involved, total distance traveled to the site may overstate the cost of access. Information was obtained in the PARVS interviews to determine the purpose of the trip and if there were destinations other than the park visited. Additional information was also obtained on the primary purpose and destination of the trip. If other destinations were involved, the destination previous to the park where the respondents were interviewed was obtained. From this information, three distance variables were constructed (Table 4).

The first measure is unadjusted and represents the distance from where the trip was started to the park.[1] On average, visitors traveled over 158 miles one-way to the sites. The second measure is adjusted for those that visited multiple sites and for whom the park where interviewed was <u>not</u> the primary destination of the trip. For individuals in this category, the distance from the site visited previously to the site where the interview took place was calculated. On average, for all ten sites, this yielded a one-way travel distance of only about 100 miles, or about 37 percent less than the unadjusted measure. No adjustments were made to the distances traveled for visitors to Hampton Beach, Horseneck Beach, and Island Beach and only an insignificant adjustment was made to visitors at Salisbury Beach because these sites were either the only destination or they were the primary destination of the trip.

The second measure received another adjustment for about one percent of the sample; those that visited the sites while enroute home from a previously visited site. In these cases, the distance from the most efficient path home to the site where interviewed was calculated (see footnote 3, Table 4). This adjustment made a difference in the averages reported for Camden Hills only. However, in individual cases the adjustments were quite large. It may, therefore, be an important element for improving the results of travel cost modeling.

***Age Distribution of All Visitors.*** Table 5 shows the age distribution of all visitors to the ten sites. The actual age of up to eight people traveling in each vehicle interviewed was obtained. Eight age groups were formed to correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census. This allows for the comparison of age distributions across the relevant market areas (i.e., states where the sites are located). Differences between the age distributions in the general market area for each site and the age distributions of visitors of each site suggest that age may be an important factor in explaining park visitation.

***Gender and Racial Composition of All Visitors.*** The only significant difference in the male-female distribution between visitors at the five parks and the states or regions where the parks are located, or the U.S. as a whole, was at St. George Island State Park (Table 6). This suggests that gender is not generally an important factor in explaining park visitation. Racial composition, on the other hand, appears to be a significant factor. The percentage of visitors that are white is significantly higher for the general population for St. George Island, St. Andrews , Gulf State Park, and Buccaneer, while blacks make up a significantly higher proportion of visitors at

Fountainebleau than the general population in Louisiana.

***Education Levels of All Visitors.*** Education level may be an important factor in explaining park visitation, however, the manner in which the data is reported by the Bureau of the Census does not lend itself to direct comparison with defined market areas. It may be possible with further work on Bureau of the Census data tapes to compile comparable categories. Another important use of this information is in park planning, to the extent that park activities are education dependent. Guided tours of archaeological or historical sites or on nature trails where interpretive services are important examples. Table 7 summarizes the education levels of all visitors to the parks.

***Family Income of Visitors.*** Many studies of recreational behavior have found income to be an important factor in explaining both recreational participation and avidity. Table 8 shows the distribution of family incomes of all visitors aggregated into six groups that correspond to those categories reported by the Bureau of the Census. The survey actually collects income using 12 income categories. The family incomes of park visitors at all ten sites are significantly higher than the U.S. population as a whole. This lends further support for the hypothesis that income is an important determinant of park visitation.

***Group Size and Type.*** The average group size across all sites consisted of less than four people (3.71), with a high of 5.43 at Salisbury Beach and a low of 2.10 at Island Beach (Table 9). In addition, overall about 49 percent of the visitors were in groups of three or more people. Further, the majority of visitors to all sites, except Island Beach and the Connecticut sites were family based (Table 10). These findings are significant. Schomaker and Morck (1986), in a study of group composition in advertisements for recreationally related products and services, found that family groups and groups larger than two persons were underrepresented when compared to the results of the National Recreation Survey (1977). Family groups appeared in only five percent of the ads, with an average group size of only 2.2.

Group type may also be important to park managers in addressing the issue of imposing site fees. McCurdy (1970, 1985) found that family groups, as opposed to single individuals, couples, or groups of friends most readily accepted site fees. Referendum-type contingent valuation questions on site fees, which will be discussed below, are asked as part of the PARVS survey. Thus, the capability exists to further test this proposition.

## Type and Extent of Activities

***Recreational Usage.*** In recreational demand modeling, the two most important pieces of information are a proxy for price and a measure of quantity demanded. Recreational usage information can provide information necessary to obtain both these measures. For example, in many studies the number of trips to the site represent the quantity demanded, while on-site time is used as an input in calculating a portion of the cost of the trip (e.g., total on-site time plus travel time multiplied by the value of time). Both the proxy for prices and the measure of quantity demanded have varied across studies depending on the purpose and scope of the analyses. Table 11 reports the average number of days spent on-site during the past 12 months, the average number of trips to the site over the past 12 months, the average length of stay per trip (e.g., the number of days spent on-site during the trip on which the interview was conducted), and the percentage of single day trips. For all ten sites, the average person made 7.79 trips to the site where interviewed, and spent an average of 10 days there over the past 12 months. The average length of stay for the interview trip was 2.53 days, while 73.2 percent were single day trips.

There was a good deal of variation in these measures across sites. On average, the visitors to Cape May Point made the most trips (11.56) over the past 12 months, but visitors to Horseneck Beach spent the most days on-site (14.89) during the same period. Visitors to Camden Hills made both the fewest trips (1.25) and spent the fewest days on-site over the past 12 months (2.65). The average length of stay at Horseneck Beach was by far the greatest at 8.56 days. The two New Jersey sites (Island Beach and Cape May Point) had the shortest length of stay, which is consistent with the fact that both these sites had the highest percentage of day-trip visitors.

***Main Activities.*** Table 12a reports the ranking of the top ten "main" activities across all ten sites and how each of these activities are ranked for each of the sites. The top ten activities are not ranked on the basis of the greatest number of participants in each activity, but by the percent of visitors, age 16 and older, that responded that a particular activity was their main activity. The greatest percent of visitors at five of the 10 sites said that sunbathing was their main activity. However, none at Camden Hills said sunbathing was their main activity. Overall, 16 percent of the sample said they had no main activity. At Camden Hills, 66 percent said they had no main activity. This suggests that modeling park demand on an activity basis using a travel cost model may

not be advisable. The reason being that activity-specific travel cost models employ the assumption that one activity provided the main motivation for the trip. This is clearly not true for a large proportion of this sample.

***Activities of All Visitors.*** Table 12b reports the ranking of the top 15 activities. Activities are ranked on the basis of the greatest percent of participants from the sample of visitors of all ages. From 3,136 interviews of people 16 and older, there were 9,559 people of all ages for which activity participation was reported. As for the main activities reported in Table 12a, sunbathing ranked number one across all sites, with almost 75 percent of all visitors participating.

## Spending by Visitors

Studies in the economics of outdoor recreation have utilized expenditures for two purposes: 1) for specifying a proxy for price when modeling the demand for recreation; and 2) for economic impact analysis where the impact of recreational activity is estimated on local and/or regional economies in terms of sales, employment, income, tax revenues, etc. It is primarily to the former purpose that NOAA intends to apply the PARVS data.

***Onsite Fees.*** Table 13 reports the average daily on-site fees paid per person. This information was obtained from the intercept portion of the survey. On-site fees represent a portion of the total cost of accessing a site and will be used with travel costs in constructing a proxy for price in future demand modeling work. On average, about $5.50 per person per day was spent for fees on-site. Cape May Point State Park was the only site where on-site fees were zero. Camden Hills topped all sites, with $13.68 per person per day.

***Trip Expenditures.*** Table 13 also reports all trip related expenditures. These expenditures include : 1) the amount spent while preparing for the trip at home, or upon return from the trip (e.g., film purchased at home in preparation for the trip and film development upon return from the trip); 2) while traveling to and from the site (e.g., expenses for lodging, food and travel); and 3) while visiting the site or immediate area (e.g., expenses for food, lodging, local travel, on-site fees, fishing bait, souvenirs, etc.). This comprehensive expenditure profile is particularly useful for analyzing the economic impact that visitors to parks have on local and/or regional economies.[2]

On average, a total of $104 per person was spent on trips to the ten sites. This varied greatly across sites. Visitors to Camden Hills spent $402 per person, while visitors to Island Beach spent only $41 per person.

There are several possible problems with the trip expenditures reported in Table 13. First, they are unweighted for sample response bias. Second, three of the sites had low mailback response rates (see Table 1). Third, about 26 percent of the sample were on multiple destination trips. It is not clear whether all the expenditures made, while preparing for the trip or upon return home from the trip, and while traveling to and from the site, should be considered as attributable to the site where interviewed. Future assessments of economic impact will have to address these problems.

## Willingness-to-Pay

The survey used several direct approaches for measuring the willingness-of-visitors to pay site access fees. Each of these approaches utilize the contingent valuation method (CVM). Four separate questions were asked, one on the intercept questionnaire and three in the mailback survey. The question asked on the intercept survey was repeated on the mailback questionnaire. Two of the questions on the mailback survey were open-ended in that the maximum dollar amount the individual would pay was asked and that individual simply fills in a dollar amount. This represents the more traditional CVM approach. One question was asked on-site (repeated on mailback, see footnote 3) and one on the mailback survey using a relatively new approach, which asks for "yes" or "no" responses to randomly assigned dollar amounts. This is commonly known as the referendum approach, since each person is simply asked to vote yes or no to the assigned dollar amount. This method is thought to have several advantages over the open-ended question approach. For example, the referendum approach avoids strategic bias[4], and is similar to market transactions where consumers either purchase or do not purchase a product at the given market prices. The main disadvantages of this new approach is that it requires more sophisticated analyses in order to yield answers comparable to the open-ended questions and the methods of analysis are still experimental.

***Open Ended Questions.*** Table 14 reports the results of two open-ended CVM questions on the willingness-to-pay site access fees. The first question asked what was the maximum amount the individual would be willing to pay for an annual vehicle pass that would permit access to the site for all persons in the vehicle. The pass would apply to the interview site only and would only cover site

admission, not any other fees (i.e., camping). The average for all sites was $12.78. Four sites have insufficient numbers of returned mailbacks to give reliable statistical results. High standard errors of the mean, as a percent of the mean bids, indicates that the mean values, in these cases, are highly influenced by outliers.

The second open-ended question again asked for the maximum amount the individual would be willing to pay for an annual vehicle pass, but the pass would allow admission to all sites the agency manages. It was expected that the willingness-to-pay for this type of pass would be higher than the pass that allows access to only one site, since it is expected that the option to visit additional sites may have some value. Across all ten sites this was true. The mean willingness to pay was $16.80, compared to $12.78 for the more limited pass.

The results presented here are only preliminary since several issues in analyzing the data are as yet unresolved. The estimates in Table 14 are unweighted for mailback response bias and neither an analysis of protest bids (i.e., zero bids given because they do not like the idea of fees) nor an analysis of anchoring bias (caused by placing the referendum question before the open-ended question) have been conducted. In the latter case, the true maximum amount may not have been given because the individual may be biasing their bid toward the randomly assigned dollar amount asked in the referendum question. These issues are currently being researched.

**Referrendum Questions.** Table 15 presents the percentage of yes votes for each of the ten randomly assigned, per-person per-day charges for site admission that was asked on the intercept questionnaire. As expected, the percent of yes votes generally decline at higher dollar amounts. The only exception was at the Connecticut sites. The low number of responses explain the instability of results for the sites. There are several inconsistencies where a higher percent of yeses occur at higher dollar amounts. When aggregated across all ten sites these inconsistencies disappear, suggesting relatively large sample sizes may be required to achieve consistent results with this method. An overwhelming majority would be willing to pay at least $2.00 per person per day at all sites except the Connecticut sites. The majority at HorseneckBeach were willing to pay at least $10.00 per person per day.

Another referendum question was asked on the mailback portion of the survey. Again as expected, the percent of yes votes declines with increased dollar amounts with few exceptions (Table 16).

## Satisfaction Ratings

The final section of the mailback survey asks visitors to rate their satisfaction with the site for six attributes on a scale from 0 to 10. The six attributes are: 1) the recreation experience (Table 17); 2) the number of other visitors (Table 18); 3) cleanliness of facilities (Table 19); 4) parking (Table 20); 5) water quality (Table 21); and 6) overall condition of the site (Table 22).

***Recreation Experience.*** The average ratings for all sites, except the Connecticut sites, was over 7.0. Hither Hills had the highest rating (8.32) with over 56 percent giving the site a rating of 9 or above.

***Number of Visitors.*** This question adresses the issue of crowding's effect on satisfaction. All sites had relatively low scores here indicating a negative reaction to crowding conditions. The average rating was below 6.0 at all sites except Point Lookout (6.35).

***Cleanliness of Facilities.*** Results were mixed here with average scores ranging from 5.21 at Horseneck Beach to 8.78 at Cape May Point.

***Parking.*** All sites, except Hampton Beach, had average ratings above 7.0. Cape May Point had the highest rating (9.23) with over 78 percent giving a rating of 9 or above.

***Water Quality.*** Average water quality ratings varied from a low of 4.96 at the Connecticut sites to a high of 8.11 at Salisbury Beach. The generally high ratings are surprising given the much publicized medical waste wash-ups and sewage outflow problems that closed many beaches in the summer of 1988. The sample however, does contain selection bias since the more risk averse people avoided the sites. Total visitation at the New Jersey sites are estimated to have been 40 percent less in 1988 than in 1987.

***Overall Conditions of the Site.*** Average ratings on the overall conditions of the sites were generally higher than all other attributes rated. Only Horseneck Beach and the Connecticut sites had average ratings less than 7.0. Cape May Point had the highest average rating (8.69) with over 63 percent giving a rating of 9 or above.

## On-Going and Future Activities

***Data Collection.*** During the winter and spring of 1989, six sites were surveyed in the Southeast and Gulf of Mexico regions of Florida and Texas. Also, during the summer of 1989, an additional 10 sites were surveyed on the West Coast from California to Washington. At the completion of the 1989 season, the coastal portion of PARVS will include information on about 40 sites and contain survey data on over 12,000 visitors to coastal recreation sites across the nation.

Because the forty sites selected in the coastal PARVS sample have a mostly rural, state-federal park focus, the 1990 survey will include 7 to 10 urban coastal sites to give a more representative sample of types of coastal beach sites across the nation. Consideration is also being given to whether PARVS could be extended to include other types of sites such as wildlife refuges, hunting/game management areas and nature preserves. This would provide the capability to develop a more comprehensive set of activity and site specific user day values for coastal recreation.

***Estimation of User Day Values.*** Researchers at SAB and North Carolina State University are currently developing travel cost demand models and contingent valuation methods using the data summarized in this report. These methods will be assessed for their ability to produce consistent and credible estimates of activity and site specific user day values.

Once accepted, these methods will be applied to the data collected at the remaining thirty sites around the Nation. The result will be a National set of user day values developed with a consistent set of data and methodologies.

***Site Valuation.*** For many policy and management decisions, it is important to know the total annual value generated by a site. Here, user day values must be aggregated. Estimates of total site use by activity are required. Updates of total annual site visitation are being compiled for all sites surveyed (See Appendix A for site visitation for 1984, 1982, 1977 and 1972 from NOAA Inventory of Recreation Areas and Facilities) in cooperation with the state and federal agencies managing the site.

***Changes in Site Qualities.*** Total loss of a site is more rare than small, sometimes continuous changes in site qualities. Degradation of the site by water and air pollution and debris washed-up on shorelines result in losses in site value due to losses in user day values and lower visitation rates. Future research efforts will attempt to model (in a broad regional or National context) the losses in site values due to reductions in site qualities. The major focus will be on water quality.

***Total Value of Coastal Recreation.*** A much more ambitious goal of the SAB program is to place a total annual value on all coastal recreation sites. To accomplish this, estimates of total coastal recreational use are required. Very little information currently exists.

To remedy this, SAB will be working with the U.S.D.A. Forest Service and the National Park Service in modifying the 1991 National Recreation Survey to obtain total use estimates for coastal recreation. Although sample sizes will be too small to provide more than broad regional estimates of use, the study, combined with PARVS data and analysis will provide the capability to provide regional and National estimates of the total value of coastal recreation.

## Footnotes

1. The respondent was asked how many miles they traveled from where they started their trip to the site. As an alternative we used the highway mileage calculated using a micro-computer based software program called "Hiways and Byways" by New Direction Software, Inc. A comparison of the mileages provided by the respondent and that calculated from the computer program revealed that the absolute value of the differences increased with the total distance traveled. Many include mileage associated with the side trips. The mileage reported in Table 4 is from the Hiways and Byways computer program.

2. The U.S. Forest Service has developed an analytic capability for assessing economic impacts called Implan. Implan provides planning analysts with the capability to construct a local and/or regional input-output model for any applicable area and to perform evaluations of potential economic effects of alternative courses of action. See Cordell et al. (1987) for an example.

3. The on-site referendum question was repeated on the mailback because recent evidence from research being conducted at the University of Colorado at Boulder, suggests that people may change their bids after they have had more time to think about the decision. The results of this repeat of the question are not reported here. Future analysis of this data will test for this effect.

4. The overstatement of willingness-to-pay when it is perceived that the fee will not be charged but will lead to park protection or improvement, or understatement if it is perceived that management is planning to impose fees but the individual is reasonably sure the park will be protected. See Desvouges et al. (1983) for a discussion of biases.

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## List of Figures and Tables*

**Figures**



**Tables**

Figure 1. Recreation Sites Surveyed During the Summer 1988

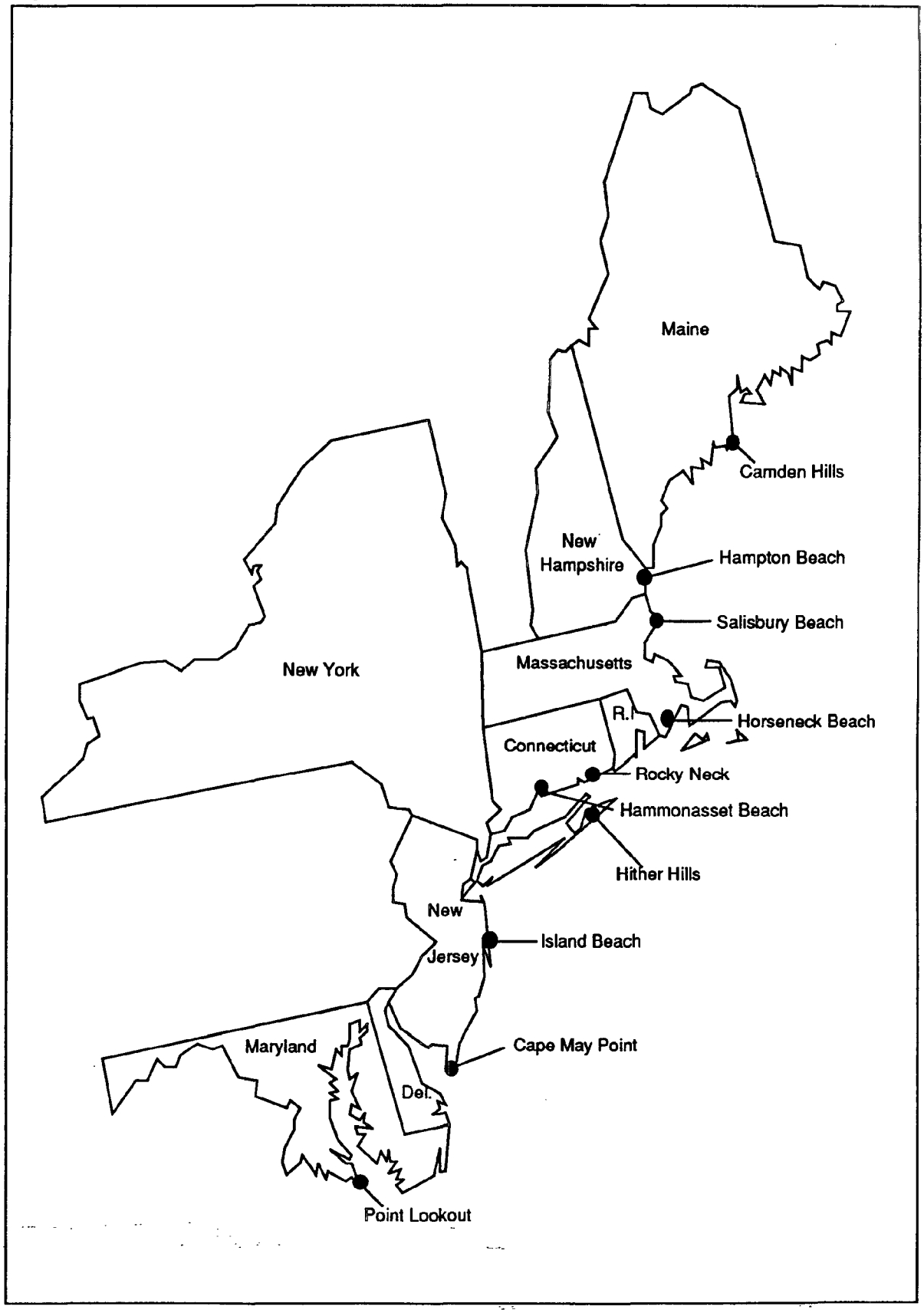

Figure 2. U.S. Bureau of the Census Regions and Divisions of the United States.

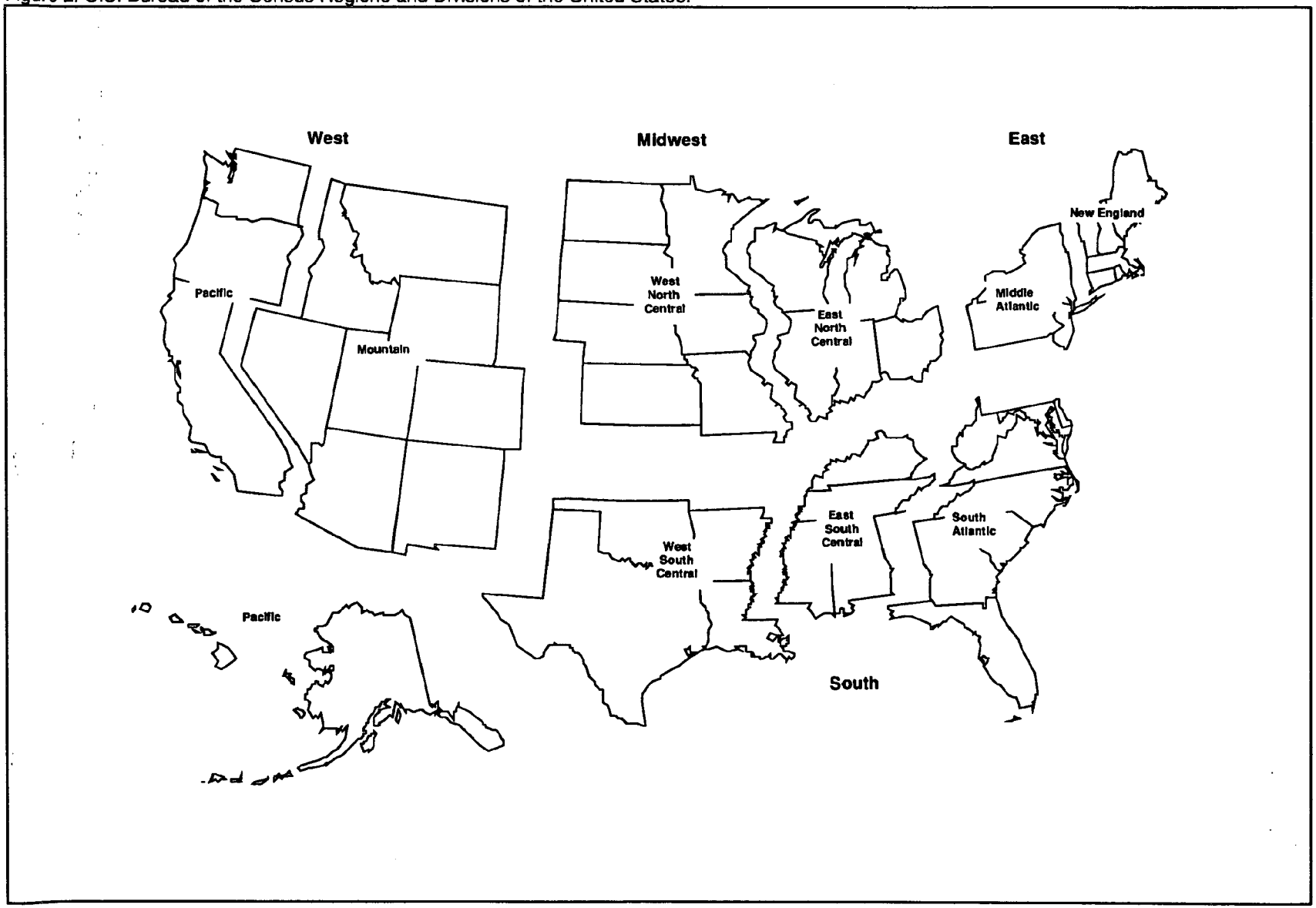

Table 1. Managing Agencies and Number of Completed Interviews for the 1988 PARVS Coastal Sites.

| State/Site | Managing Agency | Number of Interviews | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | On-site | Mailback |
| Maine | | | |
| Camden Hills | ME Department of Conservation, Bureau of Parks and Recreation | 360 | 143 |
| New Hampshire | | | |
| Hampton Beach | NH Department of Resources and Economic Development, Division of Parks | 223 | 34 |
| Massachusetts | | | |
| Salisbury Beach | MA Department of Environmental Management, Division of Forests and Parks | 409 | 79 |
| Horseneck Beach | | 339 | 110 |
| Connecticut | | | |
| Rocky Neck | CT Department of Environmental Protection, Office of State Parks and Recreation | 31 | 9 |
| Hammonasset Beach | | 51 | 15 |
| New York | | | |
| Hither Hills | NY State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation | 483 | 121 |
| New Jersey | | | |
| Island Beach | NJ Department of Enivironmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forest | 437 | 44 |
| Cape May Point | | 440 | 123 |
| Maryland | | | |
| Point Lookout | MD Department of Natural Resources, Forest, Park and Wildlife Services | 363 | 54 |
| Northeast Total | | 3,136 | 732 |

Table 2. Distribution of Visitors by Census Division or Country of Residence*

| Census Division - Country | Sites (Percent) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All Northeast Sites | Camden Hills | Hampton Beach | Salisbury Beach | Horseneck Beach | Rocky Neck | Hammonasset Beach | Hither Hills | Island Beach | Cape May Point | Point Lookout |
| New England | 36.0 | 43.1 | 85.1 | 93.9 | 87.3 | 93.5 | 82.4 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| Middle Atlantic | 43.5 | 21.1 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 89.0 | 97.9 | 86.4 | 3.9 |
| South Atlantic | 12.8 | 8.6 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 91.9 |
| East North Central | 1.6 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| East South Central | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| West North Central | 0.5 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| West South Central | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Mountain | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Pacific | 0.6 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Canada | 3.2 | 10.3 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 0.0 |
| All Other Foreign | 0.8 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

*Toned areas show Census Division within which the site is located.

Table 3. Distribution of In-State and Out-of-State Visitors, By Site.

| State/Site | Visitors | |
|---|---|---|
| | In-State | Out-of-State |
| Maine | | |
| Camden Hills | 19.2 | 80.8 |
| New Hampshire | | |
| Hampton Beach | 22.6 | 77.4 |
| Massachusetts | | |
| Salisbury Beach | 84.0 | 16.0 |
| Horseneck Beach | 74.9 | 25.1 |
| Connecticut | | |
| Rocky Neck | 77.4 | 22.6 |
| Hammonasset Beach | 74.5 | 25.5 |
| New York | | |
| Hither Hills | 84.0 | 16.0 |
| New Jersey | | |
| Island Beach | 84.9 | 15.1 |
| Cape May Point | 44.1 | 55.9 |
| Maryland | | |
| Point Lookout | 70.8 | 29.2 |

Table 4. Average Distance Traveled to the Ten Coastal Sites.

| State/Site | Average Miles to Site | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | From Where Started Trip [1] | From Site Previously Visited [2] | From Most Efficient Path Home [3] |
| Maine | | | |
| Camden Hills | 576 | 194 | 186 |
| New Hamshire | | | |
| Hampton Beach | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| Massachusetts | | | |
| Salisbury Beach | 78 | 75 | 75 |
| Horseneck Beach | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| Connecticut | | | |
| Rocky Neck/Hammonasset Beach | 86 | 71 | 71 |
| New York | | | |
| Hither Hills | 150 | 108 | 108 |
| New Jersey | | | |
| Island Beach | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| Cape May Point | 166 | 125 | 125 |
| Maryland | | | |
| Point Lookout | 109 | 89 | 89 |
| All Sites | 158 | 100 | 99 |

[1]Most people (92%) started the trip from their home, so for the majority, this represents the distance from their home to the site.

[2]About 26 percent of the sample were on trips where they visited multiple sites. Of these, about 60 percent (i.e., 14 percent of the entire sample) did not designate the site (where they were interviewed) as their primary destination. For those that visited other sites and the site of interview was not the primary destination, the distance from the site visited previously to the site of the interview was calculated.

[3]About one percent of the sample stopped at the site of the interview while enroute home. In these cases, the distance of the most efficient path home was calculated. For example, those who may have visited Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada and who live in Boston, MA, would (it is assumed) be traveling on I-95 South. If they decided to stop at Camden Hills State Park (near Camden, ME), the mileage from I-95 to Camden Hills State Park was calculated. In most cases this had little effect on the means, however, they may play a greater role in travel cost modeling, where individual differences were sometimes great.

Table 5. Age Distribution of Visitors by Site, Compared to States and the U.S.A.

| State/Site | Age Group (Percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | <15 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65> |
| Maine | 22 | 8 | 8 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 13 |
| Camden Hills | 23 | 3 | 5 | 22 | 23 | 9 | 9 | 6 |
| New Hampshire | 21 | 8 | 9 | 18 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 12 |
| Hampton Beach | 19 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 5 |
| Massachusetts | 20 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 13 |
| Salisbury Beach | 28 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Horseneck Beach | 31 | 9 | 5 | 16 | 19 | 9 | 6 | 5 |
| Connecticut | 20 | 8 | 8 | 17 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 13 |
| Rocky Neck/ Hammonasset Beach | 17 | 13 | 18 | 27 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| New York | 21 | 8 | 8 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 13 |
| Hither Hills | 28 | 6 | 8 | 21 | 18 | 10 | 6 | 3 |
| New Jersey | 21 | 8 | 8 | 17 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 12 |
| Island Beach | 5 | 10 | 29 | 20 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 8 |
| Cape May Point | 21 | 5 | 7 | 23 | 19 | 12 | 9 | 4 |
| Maryland | 21 | 8 | 9 | 19 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| Point Lookout | 27 | 9 | 9 | 22 | 17 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| All Northeast Sites | 24 | 9 | 10 | 21 | 17 | 9 | 6 | 4 |
| New England | 20 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 13 |
| Middle Atlantic | 21 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 13 |
| South Atlantic | 21 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 12 |
| U.S.A. | 22 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 12 |

Table 6. Gender and Racial Composition of Visitors by Site, Compared to the States and the U. S. A.

| State/Site | Gender/Racial Composition (Percent) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Native American | Asian/ Pacific Island | Black | White | Other |
| Maine | 48.6 | <1 | <1 | <1 | 99 | 0 |
| Camden Hills | 50.5 | 0 | <1 | <1 | 99 | <1 |
| New Hampshire | 48.7 | <1 | <1 | <1 | 99 | 0 |
| Hampton Beach | 45.3 | 0 | 1 | <1 | 95 | 3 |
| Massachusetts | 47.6 | <1 | <1 | 4 | 94 | 0 |
| Salisbury Beach | 41.9 | <1 | 1 | 1 | 95 | 2 |
| Horseneck Beach | 50.9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 94 | 5 |
| Connecticut | 48.2 | <1 | <1 | 7 | 90 | 2 |
| Rocky Neck/Hammonasset Beach | 42.4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 91 | 5 |
| New York | 47.5 | <1 | 2 | 14 | 80 | 3 |
| Hither Hills | 48.6 | <1 | 0 | 1 | 96 | 3 |
| New Jersey | 48.0 | <1 | 1 | 13 | 84 | 1 |
| Island Beach | 50.2 | 0 | <1 | <1 | 98 | 1 |
| Cape May Point | 45.7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 96 | 2 |
| Maryland | 48.5 | <1 | 2 | 23 | 75 | <1 |
| Point Lookout | 58.2 | 0 | 9 | 19 | 66 | 6 |
| All Northeast Sites | 48.6 | <1 | 2 | 3 | 92 | 3 |
| New England | 48.0 | <1 | <1 | 4 | 94 | 1 |
| Middle Atlantic | 47.7 | <1 | 1 | 12 | 84 | 2 |
| South Atlantic | 48.4 | <1 | <1 | 21 | 78 | <1 |
| U.S.A. | 48.6 | <1 | 2 | 12 | 83 | 2 |

Table 7. Distribution of Visitors by Highest Education Level Attained, by Site.

| State/Site | Education Levels (Percent completed) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 8th Grade or Less | 9th-11th Grade | High School Graduate | 13-15 Years | College Graduate | Graduate Education |
| Maine | | | | | | |
| Camden Hills | 23.3 | 3.0 | 13.1 | 16.5 | 19.9 | 24.2 |
| New Hampshire | | | | | | |
| Hampton Beach | 19.6 | 11.7 | 31.6 | 21.1 | 12.7 | 3.3 |
| Massachusetts | | | | | | |
| Salisbury Beach | 28.2 | 12.8 | 27.4 | 14.5 | 11.2 | 5.9 |
| Horseneck Beach | 30.0 | 9.5 | 36.1 | 15.5 | 6.8 | 2.1 |
| Connecticut | | | | | | |
| Rocky Neck/Hammonasset Beach | 16.5 | 5.4 | 25.6 | 25.6 | 17.5 | 9.4 |
| New York | | | | | | |
| Hither Hills | 27.9 | 5.1 | 17.6 | 17.2 | 19.2 | 13.0 |
| New Jersey | | | | | | |
| Island Beach | 5.1 | 3.3 | 43.1 | 18.8 | 28.7 | 1.0 |
| Cape May Point | 21.2 | 4.6 | 24.0 | 16.8 | 21.3 | 12.1 |
| Maryland | | | | | | |
| Point Lookout | 29.0 | 9.1 | 30.6 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 6.1 |
| All Northeast Sites | 24.0 | 7.3 | 26.9 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 9.0 |

Table 8. Distribution of Family Income of Visitors by Site, Compared to the States and the U.S.A.

| State/Site | Family Income Before Taxes (Percent) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less Than $10,000 | $10,000-19,999 | $20,000-29,999 | $30,000-39,999 | $40,000-49,999 | $50,000 and over |
| Maine | 35 | 36 | 19 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Camden Hills | 3 | 11 | 20 | 24 | 18 | 24 |
| New Hampshire | 26 | 33 | 24 | 10 | 4 | 3 |
| Hampton Beach | 3 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 15 | 40 |
| Massachusetts | 28 | 29 | 22 | 11 | 5 | 5 |
| Salisbury Beach | 5 | 11 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 26 |
| Horseneck Beach | 1 | 5 | 15 | 49 | 19 | 11 |
| Connecticut | 22 | 28 | 24 | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| Rocky Neck/Hammonasset Beach | 0 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 34 |
| New York | 30 | 28 | 21 | 11 | 5 | 5 |
| Hither Hills | 3 | 7 | 9 | 18 | 21 | 42 |
| New Jersey | 24 | 27 | 23 | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| Island Beach | 1 | 13 | 27 | 30 | 17 | 12 |
| Cape May Point | 4 | 9 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 32 |
| Maryland | 22 | 27 | 23 | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| Point Lookout | 4 | 8 | 25 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| All Northeast Sites | 3 | 9 | 18 | 24 | 19 | 27 |
| New England | 27 | 30 | 22 | 11 | 5 | 5 |
| Middle Atlantic | 28 | 29 | 22 | 11 | 5 | 5 |
| South Atlantic | 31 | 31 | 20 | 9 | 4 | 4 |
| U. S. A. | 29 | 29 | 22 | 11 | 4 | 5 |

Table 9. Distribution of Visitors by Group Size.

| State/Site | Average Group Size | Group Size (Percent) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | One | Two | Three-Four | Five and Up |
| Maine | | | | | |
| Camden Hills | 2.86 | 4.8 | 52.7 | 32.5 | 10.0 |
| New Hampshire | | | | | |
| Hampton Beach | 4.61 | 9.9 | 34.2 | 28.4 | 27.5 |
| Massachusetts | | | | | |
| Salisbury Beach | 5.43 | 9.8 | 32.8 | 29.9 | 27.5 |
| Horseneck Beach | 4.26 | 8.0 | 28.9 | 34.8 | 28.3 |
| Connecticut | | | | | |
| Rocky Neck/Hammonasset Beach | 3.39 | 13.4 | 40.3 | 28.0 | 18.3 |
| New York | | | | | |
| Hither Hills | 3.91 | 3.1 | 36.6 | 31.8 | 28.5 |
| New Jersey | | | | | |
| Island Beach | 2.10 | 32.5 | 50.7 | 13.4 | 3.4 |
| Cape May Point | 3.21 | 13.2 | 37.9 | 28.2 | 20.7 |
| Maryland | | | | | |
| Point Lookout | 3.78 | 19.9 | 27.5 | 29.8 | 22.8 |
| All Northeast Sites | 3.71 | 12.8 | 38.1 | 28.4 | 20.7 |

Table 10. Distribution of Visitors by Group Type.

| State/Site | Group Type (Percent) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Family | More than One Family | Friends and Family | Friends | Organized Group | One Person | Other |
| Maine | | | | | | | |
| Camden Hills | 80.7 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 |
| New Hampshire | | | | | | | |
| Hampton Beach | 38.9 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 32.1 | 2.3 | 12.7 | 0.0 |
| Massachusetts | | | | | | | |
| Salisbury Beach | 48.5 | 1.2 | 10.8 | 25.3 | 3.4 | 10.8 | 0.0 |
| Horseneck Beach | 71.3 | 4.2 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 1.5 | 8.5 | 0.0 |
| Connecticut | | | | | | | |
| Rocky Neck/Hammonassett Beach | 40.3 | 1.2 | 8.5 | 34.1 | 0.0 | 15.9 | 0.0 |
| New York | | | | | | | |
| Hither Hills | 67.3 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 17.8 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 1.0 |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | |
| Island Beach | 32.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.2 | 32.5 | 0.0 |
| Cape May Point | 61.3 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 16.6 | 0.5 | 15.0 | 0.0 |
| Maryland | | | | | | | |
| Point Lookout | 48.2 | 3.1 | 9.0 | 17.5 | 0.8 | 21.1 | 0.3 |
| All Northeast Sites | 56.3 | 1.4 | 7.0 | 20.3 | 1.0 | 13.8 | 0.2 |

Table 11. Average Annual Number of Days on Site and Trips to the Site, and the Average Length of Stay on Site for the Interview Trip

| State/Site | Annual | | Interview Trip | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Days | Trips | Days | % Single Day Trips |
| Maine | | | | |
| Camden Hills | 2.65 | 1.25 | 2.28 | 46.9 |
| New Hampshire | | | | |
| Hampton Beach | 11.17 | 10.94 | 1.44 | 91.5 |
| Massachusetts | | | | |
| Salisbury Beach | 9.94 | 8.87 | 1.51 | 86.3 |
| Horseneck Beach | 14.89 | 5.53 | 8.56 | 35.4 |
| Connecticut | | | | |
| Rocky Neck/Hammonasset Beach | 9.40 | 9.24 | 1.37 | 67.0 |
| New York | | | | |
| Hither Hills | 6.55 | 2.65 | 3.43 | 49.1 |
| New Jersey | | | | |
| Island Beach | 11.32 | 11.30 | 1.05 | 99.8 |
| Cape May Point | 12.56 | 11.56 | 1.06 | 99.1 |
| Maryland | | | | |
| Point Lookout | 12.52 | 11.28 | 1.64 | 73.2 |
| All Northeast Sites | 10.02 | 7.79 | 2.53 | 73.2 |

Table 12a. Ranking of the Top Ten Main Activities of Visitors Age 16 and Older*

| Activities | Sites (Rank and Percent) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All Sites Rank % | Camden Hills Rank % | Hampton Beach Rank % | Salisbury Beach Rank % | Horseneck Beach Rank % | Rocky Neck/ Hammon. Bch. Rank % | Hither Hills Rank % | Island Beach Rank % | Cape May Point Rank % | Point Lookout Rank % |
| Sunbathing | 1 32.1 | - 0.0 | 1 57.2 | 1 59.5 | 2 17.9 | 1 60.7 | 2 23.3 | 1 57.7 | 1 35.1 | 6 3.0 |
| No Main Activity | 2 16.1 | 1 66.0 | 2 13.0 | 9 0.7 | 4 4.5 | 4 6.3 | 7 2.3 | 2 18.7 | 2 22.1 | 4 8.9 |
| Other Outdoor Swimming | 2 13.6 | 8 0.6 | 3 10.7 | 2 18.4 | 3 17.9 | 3 8.9 | 1 27.9 | 8 0.2 | 3 18.0 | 3 10.0 |
| Developed Camping | 4 12.0 | 2 11.1 | - 0.0 | 4 4.0 | 1 51.5 | 5 3.8 | 3 22.5 | - 0.0 | - 0.0 | 5 8.3 |
| Saltwater Fishing | 5 7.0 | - 0.0 | 8 1.4 | - 0.0 | 7 1.2 | - 0.0 | 10 1.3 | 4 4.4 | 4 7.5 | 1 41.6 |
| Picnicking | 6 3.4 | 5 3.2 | 9 0.9 | 7 1.2 | 9 0.6 | 8 1.3 | 6 3.2 | 6 1.2 | 5 3.9 | 2 13.0 |
| Relaxing | 7 2.9 | - 0.0 | 5 4.2 | 3 7.0 | - 0.0 | 2 10.1 | 4 5.7 | 5 2.2 | - 0.0 | 8 2.2 |
| Sightseeing | 8 2.2 | 3 8.8 | 6 2.3 | 8 1.2 | 11 0.3 | 6 2.5 | 8 1.7 | - 0.0 | 11 1.1 | 7 2.8 |
| Driving for Pleasure | 9 2.1 | 11 0.3 | - 0.0 | 13 0.2 | - 0.0 | 9 1.3 | 12 0.8 | 3 13.1 | 14 0.2 | 13 0.8 |
| Family Gathering | 10 1.7 | 6 0.9 | 7 1.9 | 5 3.2 | 8 0.9 | 7 1.3 | 5 3.4 | 9 0.2 | 13 0.9 | 9 1.7 |

* After the person interviewed indicated all the activities for which they participated, they were asked which, if any, was their main activity.

Table 12b. Ranking of the Top 15 Activities of Visitors of all Ages.*

| Activities | All Sites Rank % | Camden Hills Rank % | Hampton Beach Rank % | Salisbury Beach Rank % | Horseneck Beach Rank % | Rocky Neck/ Hammon. Bch. Rank % | Hither Hills Rank % | Island Beach Rank % | Cape May Point Rank % | Point Lookout Rank % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sites (Rank and Percent) | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunbathing | 1 74.7 | 17 8.5 | 1 73.3 | 1 95.4 | 1 82.2 | 1 93.8 | 1 83.6 | 1 100.0 | 1 89.0 | 6 33.7 |
| Other Outdoor Swimming | 2 55.2 | 10 29.9 | 3 36.7 | 2 63.5 | 2 81.1 | 3 64.3 | 3 62.1 | 2 45.3 | 5 54.0 | 2 48.0 |
| Walking for Pleasure | 3 54.8 | 4 50.8 | 2 45.8 | 3 54.2 | 3 67.6 | 4 47.6 | 2 62.3 | 4 35.2 | 2 73.7 | 5 37.7 |
| Picknicking | 4 58.8 | 3 57.1 | 5 22.3 | 4 53.6 | 6 51.8 | 2 70.9 | 4 52.1 | 3 36.5 | 4 54.5 | 1 71.1 |
| Sightseeing | 5 41.0 | 2 73.0 | 4 23.5 | 6 18.7 | 7 42.2 | 6 32.8 | 5 50.8 | 6 31.4 | 6 51.5 | 4 40.0 |
| Developed Camping | 6 29.2 | 1 81.3 | - 0.0 | 10 7.5 | 4 67.0 | 11 14.8 | 6 48.4 | - 0.0 | - 0.0 | 8 22.6 |
| Driving for Pleasure | 7 28.8 | 6 47.5 | 10 2.9 | 7 16.2 | 9 33.5 | 5 35.2 | 7 42.7 | 5 32.1 | 9 24.6 | 7 25.6 |
| Collecting Seashells | 8 16.2 | 16 19.4 | 9 3.3 | 9 11.7 | 8 37.1 | 9 23.8 | 14 18.0 | 11 6.7 | 12 17.6 | 14 9.7 |
| Visiting Museums | 9 15.9 | 11 28.7 | 24 0.2 | 27 0.7 | 20 5.2 | 18 4.3 | 15 17.5 | 10 6.3 | 3 54.8 | 10 15.6 |
| Visiting Historic Sites | 10 15.3 | 9 30.8 | 23 0.2 | 11 5.5 | 21 4.9 | 19 4.3 | 11 20.4 | 16 1.7 | 7 40.8 | 8 16.4 |
| Wildlife Observation | 11 15.3 | 7 37.1 | 18 0.9 | 15 3.8 | 14 12.0 | 8 23.8 | 10 20.7 | 14 2.7 | 8 31.7 | 15 9.5 |
| Other Outdoor Sports | 12 14.5 | 24 5.6 | 7 14.6 | 8 13.9 | 10 33.4 | 23 2.8 | 12 18.8 | 12 3.5 | 19 5.6 | 9 16.1 |
| Saltwater Fishing | 13 13.6 | 27 4.8 | 14 1.8 | 18 2.2 | 13 24.5 | 22 3.3 | 18 12.2 | 8 9.8 | 16 11.9 | 3 42.3 |
| Photography | 14 12.9 | 8 33.0 | 8 1.6 | 14 4.2 | 16 9.6 | 12 14.3 | 13 18.7 | 7 10.6 | 14 15.9 | 18 7.2 |
| Other Nature Study | 15 11.3 | 15 21.8 | 15 0.9 | 13 4.6 | 15 9.7 | 10 15.7 | 21 11.7 | 15 2.6 | 11 22.0 | 11 15.4 |

* Percent of all those in vehicles sampled that participated in activites.

Table 13. Average Daily On-site Fees and Trip Expenditures Per Person.

| State/Site | On-site Fees ($) | % Interviewed That Paid Fees | Average Trip Expenditures Per Person |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | | | |
| Camden Hills | 13.68 | 91.6 | 402 |
| New Hampshire | | | |
| Hampton Beach | 3.36 | 56.8 | 169 |
| Massachusetts | | | |
| Salisbury Beach | 3.69 | 69.4 | 60 |
| Horseneck Beach | 2.06 | 37.0 | 149 |
| Connecticut | | | |
| Rocky Neck/ Hammonasset Beach | 5.11 | 74.7 | 165 |
| New York | | | |
| Hither Hills | 6.93 | 70.5 | 165 |
| New Jersey | | | |
| Island Beach | 3.65 | 76.5 | 41 |
| Cape May Point | 0.00 | 0.0 | 225 |
| Maryland | | | |
| Point Lookout | 5.52 | 48.3 | 104 |

Table 14. Maximum Willingness- to-Pay for an Annual Vehicle Pass for the Interview Site Versus Any Site the Agency Manages.

| | Interview Site*($) | | | Any Site Agency Manages($)** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State/Site | Mean | Std Error | N | Mean | Std Error | N |
| Maine | | | | | | |
| Camden Hills | 4.28 | .90 | 143 | 8.97 | 1.26 | 143 |
| New Hampshire | | | | | | |
| Hampton Beach | 32.88 | 15.71 | 34 | 18.97 | 9.17 | 34 |
| Massachusett | | | | | | |
| Salisbury Beach | 13.00 | 1.42 | 79 | 21.78 | 2.94 | 79 |
| Horseneck Beach | 15.14 | 3.10 | 108 | 18.47 | 3.18 | 108 |
| Connecticut | | | | | | |
| Rocky Neck/ Hammonasset Beach | 13.63 | 1.80 | 24 | 18.96 | 2.60 | 24 |
| New York | | | | | | |
| Hither Hills | 17.88 | 3.32 | 120 | 22.43 | 3.32 | 120 |
| New Jersey | | | | | | |
| Island Beach | 15.01 | 4.82 | 44 | 12.81 | 3.23 | 44 |
| Cape May Point | 8.41 | 1.41 | 122 | 11.74 | 1.84 | 122 |
| Maryland | | | | | | |
| Point Lookout | 7.36 | 2.52 | 53 | 12.06 | 3.20 | 53 |
| All Northeast Sites | 12.78 | 1.19 | 700 | 16.80 | 1.10 | 680 |

*Pass would admit all persons in the vehicle at the interview site only and is good for one year.
**Pass would admit all persons in the vehicle to any site the agency manages and is good for one year.

Table 15. Willingness- to-Pay Randomly Assigned Dollar Amounts - On-site Survey.

| State/Site | Dollars Per Person Per Day (Percent Yes)* | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1.00 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 7.50 | 10.00 | 12.50 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 50.00 | 75.00 |
| Maine | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camden Hills | 90.6 | 75.0 | 48.5 | 28.1 | 21.4 | 16.7 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 |
| New Hampshire | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hampton Beach | 87.0 | 75.0 | 36.4 | 17.4 | 14.3 | 18.2 | 12.5 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 4.8 |
| Massachusetts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salisbury Beach | 86.1 | 76.2 | 34.1 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 |
| Horseneck Beach | 100.0 | 91.7 | 100.0 | 76.5 | 57.7 | 26.1 | 28.6 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 0.0 |
| Connecticut | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rocky Neck/ Hammonasset Beach | 30.0 | 44.4 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 11.1 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| New York | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hither Hills | 78.7 | 63.6 | 37.0 | 23.9 | 16.3 | 13.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | | | | |
| Island Beach | 97.4 | 94.9 | 50.0 | 19.5 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cape May Point | 80.0 | 64.4 | 29.6 | 13.6 | 9.3 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| Maryland | | | | | | | | | | |
| Point Lookout | 72.5 | 61.5 | 32.5 | 16.2 | 13.5 | 11.8 | 5.9 | 8.8 | 3.2 | 6.7 |
| All Northeast Sites | 80.3 | 71.9 | 43.4 | 24.7 | 17.1 | 13.7 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 1.3 |

*Toned areas show dollar amounts for which a majority (i.e. 50% or more) of those interviewed responded that they would pay the fee.

Table 16. Willingness- to-Pay for Annual Vehicle Pass to Site: Randomly Assigned Dollar Amounts - Mailback Survey.

| State/Site | Dollars Per Year for Vehicle Pass (Percent Yes) | | | | | | | Number of Responses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 50.00 | 100.00 | |
| **Maine** | | | | | | | | |
| Camden Hills | 75.0 | 29.4 | 50.0 | 8.7 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 137 |
| **New Hampshire** | | | | | | | | |
| Hampton Beach | 83.3 | 80.0 | 66.7 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32 |
| **Massachusetts** | | | | | | | | |
| Salisbury Beach | 100.0 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 100.0 | 40.0 | 30.0 | 0.0 | 72 |
| Horseneck Beach | 75.0 | 73.3 | 64.3 | 16.7 | 57.9 | 26.3 | 15.4 | 104 |
| **Connecticut** | | | | | | | | |
| Rocky Neck/ Hammonasset Beach | 100.0 | 100.0 | 33.3 | 50.0 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24 |
| **New York** | | | | | | | | |
| Hither Hills | 91.7 | 80.0 | 54.6 | 44.4 | 31.3 | 20.8 | 9.5 | 113 |
| **New Jersey** | | | | | | | | |
| Island Beach | 87.5 | 25.0 | 60.0 | 42.9 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 42 |
| Cape May Point | 76.5 | 57.1 | 56.5 | 57.9 | 20.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 117 |
| **Maryland** | | | | | | | | |
| Point Lookout | 85.7 | 50.0 | 33.3 | 7.7 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50 |
| **All Sites** | 83.5 | 60.4 | 56.2 | 33.0 | 30.2 | 14.8 | 4.7 | 691 |

*Toned areas show dollar amount for which a majority (i.e. 50% or more) of those interviewed responded that they would buy the pass.

Table 17. Satisfaction Ratings for Recreation Experience at the Site.

| State/Site | Mean | Standard Error | N | Rating (Percent) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camden Hills | 7.63 | .17 | 139 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 7.9 | 5.7 | 17.9 | 26.4 | 13.6 | 20.7 |
| New Hampshire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hampton Beach | 7.10 | .47 | 32 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 21.9 | 28.1 | 3.1 | 21.9 |
| Massachusetts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salisbury Beach | 7.40 | .25 | 72 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 11.1 | 6.9 | 11.1 | 29.2 | 15.3 | 16.7 |
| Horseneck Beach | 7.05 | .25 | 105 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 16.2 | 12.4 | 9.5 | 18.1 | 10.5 | 21.9 |
| Connecticut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rocky Neck/ Hammonasset Beach | 6.75 | .37 | 24 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 29.2 | 4.2 | 20.8 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 4.2 |
| New York | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hither Hills | 8.32 | .19 | 112 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 6.3 | 12.5 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 39.3 |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Island Beach | 7.55 | .39 | 42 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 14.3 | 31.0 | 7.1 | 26.2 |
| Cape May Point | 8.18 | .16 | 120 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 10.0 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 25.0 | 10.8 | 35.0 |
| Maryland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Point Lookout | 7.37 | .34 | 51 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 15.7 | 3.9 | 13.7 | 19.6 | 21.6 | 17.7 |

Table 18. Satisfaction Ratings - Number of Other Visitors at the Site

| State/Site | Mean | Standard Error | N | Rating (Percent) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camden Hills | 5.49 | .26 | 139 | 9.3 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 4.3 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 6.4 | 10.7 |
| New Hampshire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hampton Beach | 5.50 | .55 | 32 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 12.5 | 3.1 | 15.6 | 21.9 | 3.1 | 9.4 |
| Massachusetts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salisbury Beach | 5.42 | .38 | 72 | 11.1 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 12.5 | 11.1 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 13.9 |
| Horseneck Beach | 4.79 | .29 | 105 | 16.2 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 21.0 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 5.7 | 6.7 |
| Connecticut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rocky Neck/ Hammonasset Beach | 4.83 | .60 | 24 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 8.3 | 16.7 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 20.8 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| New York | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hither Hills | 5.43 | .33 | 112 | 13.4 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 10.7 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 18.8 |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Island Beach | 5.36 | .55 | 42 | 19.1 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 4.8 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 26.2 | 2.4 | 14.3 |
| Cape May Point | 5.95 | .30 | 120 | 11.7 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 13.3 | 5.8 | 12.5 | 15.8 | 5.0 | 19.2 |
| Maryland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Point Lookout | 6.35 | .41 | 51 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 17.7 | 5.9 | 9.8 | 21.6 | 15.7 | 9.8 |

Table 19. Satisfaction Ratings on Cleanliness of Facilities.

| State/Site | Mean | Standard Error | N | Rating (Percent) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camden Hills | 7.86 | .17 | 139 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 13.6 | 25.0 | 20.7 | 22.9 |
| New Hampshire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hampton Beach | 6.88 | .46 | 32 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 15.6 | 9.4 | 34.4 | 9.4 | 12.5 |
| Massachusetts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salisbury Beach | 6.67 | .28 | 72 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 18.1 | 6.9 | 16.7 | 18.1 | 16.7 | 8.3 |
| Horseneck Beach | 5.21 | .28 | 105 | 9.6 | 4.8 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 6.7 | 21.0 | 18.1 | 4.8 | 2.9 |
| Connecticut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rocky Neck/ Hammonasset Beach | 5.88 | .37 | 24 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 16.7 | 25.0 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 4.2 | 0.0 |
| New York | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hither Hills | 7.95 | .19 | 112 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 9.8 | 19.6 | 23.2 | 25.9 |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Island Beach | 7.60 | .34 | 42 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 7.1 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 9.5 | 26.2 |
| Cape May Point | 8.78 | .14 | 120 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 8.3 | 20.8 | 23.3 | 41.7 |
| Maryland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Point Lookout | 8.39 | .24 | 51 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 13.7 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 35.3 |

Table 20. Satisfaction Ratings on Parking.

| State/Site | Mean | Standard Error | N | Rating (Percent) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camden Hills | 8.19 | .18 | 139 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 12.1 | 24.3 | 17.1 | 33.6 |
| New Hampshire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hampton Beach | 5.38 | .61 | 32 | 12.5 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 18.8 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 18.8 |
| Massachusetts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salisbury Beach | 8.76 | .20 | 72 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 18.1 | 16.7 | 48.6 |
| Horseneck Beach | 7.00 | .25 | 105 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 18.1 | 3.8 | 13.3 | 20.0 | 11.4 | 20.0 |
| Connecticut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rocky Neck/ Hammonasset Beach | 7.79 | .36 | 24 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 25.0 | 29.2 | 16.7 | 16.7 |
| New York | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hither Hills | 7.90 | .25 | 112 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 8.0 | 15.2 | 17.9 | 37.5 |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Island Beach | 8.40 | .32 | 42 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 21.4 | 26.2 | 35.7 |
| Cape May Point | 9.23 | .12 | 120 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 13.3 | 16.7 | 61.7 |
| Maryland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Point Lookout | 7.64 | .43 | 51 | 2.0 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 13.7 | 7.8 | 47.1 |

Table 21. Satisfaction Ratings on Water Quality.

| State/Site | Mean | Standard Error | N | Rating (Percent) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camden Hills | 7.58 | .24 | 139 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 27.9 | 19.3 | 25.0 |
| New Hampshire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hampton Beach | 6.88 | .47 | 32 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 21.9 | 18.8 | 12.5 |
| Massachusetts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salisbury Beach | 8.11 | .21 | 72 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 12.5 | 27.8 | 13.9 | 29.2 |
| Horseneck Beach | 6.29 | .28 | 105 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 11.4 | 10.5 | 12.4 | 21.0 | 9.5 | 12.4 |
| Connecticut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rocky Neck/ Hammonasset Beach | 4.96 | .67 | 24 | 8.3 | 12.5 | 8.3 | 12.5 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| New York | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hither Hills | 7.82 | .24 | 112 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 8.9 | 2.7 | 10.7 | 17.0 | 16.1 | 34.8 |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Island Beach | 6.62 | .48 | 42 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 11.9 | 7.1 | 9.5 | 19.1 | 7.1 | 23.8 |
| Cape May Point | 7.10 | .28 | 120 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 12.5 | 15.8 | 11.7 | 30.0 |
| Maryland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Point Lookout | 7.39 | .34 | 51 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 9.8 | 3.9 | 21.6 | 17.7 | 9.8 | 25.5 |

Table 22. Satisfaction Ratings on Overall Condition of the Site.

| State/Site | Mean | Standard Error | N | Rating (Percent) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camden Hills | 7.98 | .16 | 139 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 11.4 | 27.9 | 20.0 | 23.6 |
| New Hampshire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hampton Beach | 7.41 | .34 | 32 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 9.4 | 21.9 | 25.0 | 12.5 | 15.6 |
| Massachusetts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salisbury Beach | 7.74 | .21 | 72 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 5.6 | 12.5 | 30.6 | 26.4 | 11.1 |
| Horseneck Beach | 6.43 | .24 | 105 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 14.3 | 7.6 | 20.0 | 21.9 | 10.5 | 7.6 |
| Connecticut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rocky Neck/ Hammonasset Beach | 6.54 | .44 | 24 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 4.2 | 25.0 | 16.7 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| New York | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hither Hills | 8.36 | .16 | 112 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 9.8 | 21.4 | 28.6 | 27.7 |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Island Beach | 8.19 | .25 | 42 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 7.1 | 11.9 | 28.6 | 19.1 | 26.2 |
| Cape May Point | 8.69 | .13 | 120 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 12.5 | 18.3 | 28.3 | 35.0 |
| Maryland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Point Lookout | 8.24 | .22 | 51 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 2.0 | 19.6 | 15.7 | 29.4 | 23.5 |

# APPENDIX

A. Site Profiles - NOAA Inventory of Public Recreation Areas and Facilities in Coastal Areas.

# NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: CAMDEN HILLS STATE PARK/BIRCH POINT BEACH

MANAGING AGENCY: ME BUREAU OF PARKS & RECREATION

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 4416N06902W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

| COUNTY | ACRES |
|---|---|
| KNOX | 5477 |

**********

## TYPE OF AREA

| | |
|---|---|
| ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER | YES |
| ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES | YES |
| ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS | YES |
| OFFSHORE | NO |
| ON BARRIER ISLAND | NO |
| ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND | NO |
| ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND | NO |
| ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND | NO |

## ACREAGE

| | LAND | WATER | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1984 | 5477 | 0 | 5477 |
| 1982 | 5477 | 0 | 5477 |
| 1977 | 5281 | 0 | 5281 |
| 1972 | 5061 | 0 | 5061 |

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

## INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ARTIFICIAL REEFS | 0 | # |
| FISHING PIERS | 0 | # |
| BOAT RAMPS | 0 | # |
| BOAT SLIPS | 0 | # |
| BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS) | 0 | # |
| CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT) | 112 | # |
| RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS | 0 | ACRES |
| HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA | 0 | ACRES |
| CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA | 0 | ACRES |
| BEACH | 500 | LINEAR FT |
| TRAILS | 85 | MILES |
| OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS | 0 | # |
| PICNIC TABLES | 68 | # |
| GOLF COURSES | 0 | # |
| DRIVING RANGES | 0 | # |
| OUTDOOR COURTS | 0 | # |
| FIELD SPORT AREAS | 1 | # |
| PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES | 0 | # |
| PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES | 216 | # |

## BUDGET & PERSONNEL

| | EXPENDITURES | | REVENUE | PERSONNEL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL ($) | OPERATING ($) | $ | (FTE) |
| 1984 | 1593 | 98640 | 96925 | 10.0 |
| 1982 | 686 | 86262 | 75346 | 10.0 |
| 1977 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9.0 |
| 1972 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9.0 |

## USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

| | |
|---|---|
| 1984 | 277578 |
| 1982 | 277954 |
| 1977 | 218555 |
| 1972 | 138083 |

## MISSING INFORMATION CODES

A = SITE DID NOT EXIST
B = RECORDS NOT KEPT ON THIS DATA ELEMENT
C = RECORDS TOO COSTLY TO RETRIEVE
D = AGENCY DID NOT RESPOND TO SURVEY
E = AGENCY LOST RECORDS
F = SATELITTE PARK - DATA IN OTHER PARK
G = LATTITUDE - LONGITUDE NOT FOUND

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT BRANCH
OCEAN ASSESSMENTS DIVISION
OFFICE OF OCEANOGRAPHY AND MARINE ASSESSMENTS
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
PHONE (301) 443-8843/8921

# NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: HAMPTON BEACHES

MANAGING AGENCY: NH PARKS & RECREATION

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 4254N07048W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

| COUNTY | ACRES |
|---|---|
| ROCKINGHAM | 134 |

**********

## TYPE OF AREA

| | |
|---|---|
| ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER | YES |
| ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES | YES |
| ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS | YES |
| OFFSHORE | NO |
| ON BARRIER ISLAND | NO |
| ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND | NO |
| ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND | NO |
| ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND | NO |

## ACREAGE

| | LAND | WATER | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1984 | 134 | 0 | 134 |
| 1982 | 134 | 0 | 134 |
| 1977 | 134 | 0 | 134 |
| 1972 | 134 | 0 | 134 |

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

## INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ARTIFICIAL REEFS | 0 | # |
| FISHING PIERS | 2 | # |
| BOAT RAMPS | 2 | # |
| BOAT SLIPS | 0 | # |
| BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS) | 2 | # |
| CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT) | 0 | # |
| RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS | 0 | ACRES |
| HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA | 0 | ACRES |
| CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA | 0 | ACRES |
| BEACH | 17600 | LINEAR FT |
| TRAILS | 0 | MILES |
| OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS | 0 | # |
| PICNIC TABLES | 64 | # |
| GOLF COURSES | 0 | # |
| DRIVING RANGES | 0 | # |
| OUTDOOR COURTS | 0 | # |
| FIELD SPORT AREAS | 0 | # |
| PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES | 0 | # |
| PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES | 2040 | # |

## BUDGET & PERSONNEL

| | EXPENDITURES | | REVENUE | PERSONNEL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL ($) | OPERATING ($) | $ | (FTE) |
| 1984 | 228244 | 250751 | 340507 | 21.0 |
| 1982 | 295151 | 227724 | 102724 | 21.0 |
| 1977 | 844223 | 174772 | 122088 | B |
| 1972 | 706 | 57634 | 78635 | B |

## USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

| | |
|---|---|
| 1984 | B |
| 1982 | B |
| 1977 | B |
| 1972 | B |

## MISSING INFORMATION CODES

A = SITE DID NOT EXIST
B = RECORDS NOT KEPT ON THIS DATA ELEMENT
C = RECORDS TOO COSTLY TO RETRIEVE
D = AGENCY DID NOT RESPOND TO SURVEY
E = AGENCY LOST RECORDS
F = SATELITTE PARK - DATA IN OTHER PARK
G = LATTITUDE - LONGITUDE NOT FOUND

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT BRANCH
OCEAN ASSESSMENTS DIVISION
OFFICE OF OCEANOGRAPHY AND MARINE ASSESSMENTS
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
PHONE (301) 443-8843/8921

# NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: SALISBURY BEACH STATE RESERVATION

MANAGING AGENCY: MA, DEM, FORESTS & PARKS

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 4252N07049W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

| COUNTY | ACRES |
|---|---|
| ESSEX | 520 |

**********

## TYPE OF AREA

| | |
|---|---|
| ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER | YES |
| ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES | YES |
| ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS | YES |
| OFFSHORE | NO |
| ON BARRIER ISLAND | NO |
| ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND | NO |
| ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND | NO |
| ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND | NO |

## ACREAGE

| | LAND | WATER | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1984 | B | B | 520 |
| 1982 | B | B | 520 |
| 1977 | B | B | 520 |
| 1972 | B | B | 520 |

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

## INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ARTIFICIAL REEFS | 0 | # |
| FISHING PIERS | 0 | # |
| BOAT RAMPS | 2 | # |
| BOAT SLIPS | 0 | # |
| BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS) | 0 | # |
| CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT) | 481 | # |
| RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS | B | ACRES |
| HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA | B | ACRES |
| CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA | 0 | ACRES |
| BEACH | 20000 | LINEAR FT |
| TRAILS | 2 | MILES |
| OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS | 0 | # |
| PICNIC TABLES | 15 | # |
| GOLF COURSES | 0 | # |
| DRIVING RANGES | 0 | # |
| OUTDOOR COURTS | 0 | # |
| FIELD SPORT AREAS | 1 | # |
| PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES | 0 | # |
| PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES | 3500 | # |

## BUDGET & PERSONNEL

| | EXPENDITURES | | REVENUE | PERSONNEL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL ($) | OPERATING ($) | $ | (FTE) |
| 1984 | 30000 | 714587 | 416666 | 34.0 |
| 1982 | 0 | 413663 | 340958 | 39.0 |
| 1977 | 2458 | 274132 | 256878 | 42.0 |
| 1972 | 167841 | B | B | B |

## USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

| | |
|---|---|
| 1984 | 1778091 |
| 1982 | 1282974 |
| 1977 | 458564 |
| 1972 | B |

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# NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: HORSENECK BEACH STATE RESERVATION

MANAGING AGENCY: MA, DEM, FORESTS & PARKS

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 4130N07105W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

| COUNTY | ACRES |
|---|---|
| BRISTOL | 537 |

**********

## TYPE OF AREA

| | |
|---|---|
| ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER | YES |
| ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES | YES |
| ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS | YES |
| OFFSHORE | NO |
| ON BARRIER ISLAND | NO |
| ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND | NO |
| ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND | NO |
| ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND | NO |

## ACREAGE

| | LAND | WATER | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1984 | 537 | 0 | 537 |
| 1982 | 537 | 0 | 537 |
| 1977 | 537 | 0 | 537 |
| 1972 | 537 | 0 | 537 |

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

## INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ARTIFICIAL REEFS | 0 | # |
| FISHING PIERS | 0 | # |
| BOAT RAMPS | 2 | # |
| BOAT SLIPS | 0 | # |
| BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS) | 0 | # |
| CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT) | 100 | # |
| RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS | B | ACRES |
| HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA | 0 | ACRES |
| CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA | 0 | ACRES |
| BEACH | 10500 | LINEAR FT |
| TRAILS | 0 | MILES |
| OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS | 0 | # |
| PICNIC TABLES | 60 | # |
| GOLF COURSES | 0 | # |
| DRIVING RANGES | 0 | # |
| OUTDOOR COURTS | 0 | # |
| FIELD SPORT AREAS | 0 | # |
| PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES | 0 | # |
| PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES | 3000 | # |

## BUDGET & PERSONNEL

| | EXPENDITURES | | REVENUE | PERSONNEL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL ($) | OPERATING ($) | $ | (FTE) |
| 1984 | 49009 | 364210 | 389544 | 40.0 |
| 1982 | 0 | 326154 | 245427 | 37.0 |
| 1977 | 0 | 249220 | 189670 | 39.0 |
| 1972 | 433386 | B | B | B |

## USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

| | |
|---|---|
| 1984 | 424713 |
| 1982 | 694942 |
| 1977 | 510649 |
| 1972 | B |

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# NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: ROCKY NECK STATE PARK

MANAGING AGENCY: CT PARKS & RECREATION

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 4118N07214W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

| COUNTY | ACRES |
|---|---|
| NEW LONDON | 710 |

**********

## TYPE OF AREA

| | |
|---|---|
| ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER | YES |
| ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES | YES |
| ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS | YES |
| OFFSHORE | NO |
| ON BARRIER ISLAND | NO |
| ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND | NO |
| ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND | NO |
| ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND | NO |

## ACREAGE

| | LAND | WATER | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1984 | B | B | 710 |
| 1982 | B | B | 710 |
| 1977 | B | B | 562 |
| 1972 | B | B | 562 |

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

## INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ARTIFICIAL REEFS | 0 | # |
| FISHING PIERS | 0 | # |
| BOAT RAMPS | 0 | # |
| BOAT SLIPS | 0 | # |
| BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS) | 0 | # |
| CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT) | 169 | # |
| RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS | B | ACRES |
| HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA | 0 | ACRES |
| CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA | 0 | ACRES |
| BEACH | B | LINEAR FT |
| TRAILS | B | MILES |
| OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS | 0 | # |
| PICNIC TABLES | B | # |
| GOLF COURSES | 0 | # |
| DRIVING RANGES | 0 | # |
| OUTDOOR COURTS | 0 | # |
| FIELD SPORT AREAS | 0 | # |
| PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES | 0 | # |
| PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES | 3700 | # |

## BUDGET & PERSONNEL

| | EXPENDITURES | | REVENUE | PERSONNEL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL ($) | OPERATING ($) | $ | (FTE) |
| 1984 | 61182 | B | 267098 | B |
| 1982 | 120850 | B | 263716 | B |
| 1977 | 19838 | B | 122938 | B |
| 1972 | 44496 | B | 67792 | B |

## USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

| | |
|---|---|
| 1984 | 437890 |
| 1982 | 406954 |
| 1977 | 509127 |
| 1972 | 442974 |

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# NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: HAMMONASSET BEACH STATE PARK

MANAGING AGENCY: CT PARKS & RECREATION

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 4115N07233W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

| COUNTY | ACRES |
|---|---|
| NEW HAVEN | 976 |

**********

## TYPE OF AREA

| | |
|---|---|
| ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER | YES |
| ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES | YES |
| ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS | YES |
| OFFSHORE | NO |
| ON BARRIER ISLAND | NO |
| ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND | NO |
| ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND | NO |
| ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND | NO |

## ACREAGE

| | LAND | WATER | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1984 | B | B | 976 |
| 1982 | B | B | 923 |
| 1977 | B | B | 919 |
| 1972 | B | B | 918 |

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

## INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ARTIFICIAL REEFS | 0 | # |
| FISHING PIERS | 0 | # |
| BOAT RAMPS | 1 | # |
| BOAT SLIPS | 0 | # |
| BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS) | 0 | # |
| CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT) | 558 | # |
| RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS | B | ACRES |
| HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA | 0 | ACRES |
| CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA | 605 | ACRES |
| BEACH | 10000 | LINEAR FT |
| TRAILS | D | MILES |
| OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS | 0 | # |
| PICNIC TABLES | D | # |
| GOLF COURSES | 0 | # |
| DRIVING RANGES | 0 | # |
| OUTDOOR COURTS | 0 | # |
| FIELD SPORT AREAS | 0 | # |
| PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES | 0 | # |
| PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES | 6000 | # |

## BUDGET & PERSONNEL

| | EXPENDITURES | | REVENUE | PERSONNEL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL ($) | OPERATING ($) | $ | (FTE) |
| 1984 | 988329 | B | 525010 | B |
| 1982 | 786299 | B | 490028 | B |
| 1977 | 44857 | B | 248257 | B |
| 1972 | 151373 | B | 262827 | B |

## USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

| | |
|---|---|
| 1984 | 871169 |
| 1982 | 992825 |
| 1977 | 1383835 |
| 1972 | 1274755 |

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# NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: ISLAND BEACH STATE PARK

MANAGING AGENCY: NJ PARKS & FORESTRY

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 3950N07405W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

| COUNTY | ACRES |
|---|---|
| OCEAN | 3002 |

**********

## TYPE OF AREA

| | |
|---|---|
| ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER | YES |
| ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES | YES |
| ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS | YES |
| OFFSHORE | NO |
| ON BARRIER ISLAND | NO |
| ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND | NO |
| ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND | NO |
| ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND | NO |

## ACREAGE

| | LAND | WATER | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1984 | 3002 | 0 | 3002 |
| 1982 | 3002 | 0 | 3002 |
| 1977 | 3002 | 0 | 3002 |
| 1972 | 3002 | 0 | 3002 |

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

## INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ARTIFICIAL REEFS | 0 | # |
| FISHING PIERS | 0 | # |
| BOAT RAMPS | 1 | # |
| BOAT SLIPS | 0 | # |
| BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS) | 0 | # |
| CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT) | 0 | # |
| RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS | 0 | ACRES |
| HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA | 0 | ACRES |
| CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA | 1900 | ACRES |
| BEACH | 52800 | LINEAR FT |
| TRAILS | 2 | MILES |
| OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS | 0 | # |
| PICNIC TABLES | 0 | # |
| GOLF COURSES | 0 | # |
| DRIVING RANGES | 0 | # |
| OUTDOOR COURTS | 0 | # |
| FIELD SPORT AREAS | 0 | # |
| PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES | 0 | # |
| PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES | . | # |

## BUDGET & PERSONNEL

| | EXPENDITURES | | REVENUE | PERSONNEL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL ($) | OPERATING ($) | $ | (FTE) |
| 1984 | 0 | 666343 | 837580 | 17.0 |
| 1982 | 50000 | 696429 | 665993 | 17.0 |
| 1977 | 1200000 | B | 542110 | B |
| 1972 | B | B | 294392 | B |

## USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

| | |
|---|---|
| 1984 | 845965 |
| 1982 | 626393 |
| 1977 | 446166 |
| 1972 | 496125 |

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# NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: CAPE MAY POINT STATE PARK

MANAGING AGENCY: NJ PARKS & FORESTRY

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 3856N07458W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

| COUNTY | ACRES |
|---|---|
| CAPE MAY | 190 |

**********

## TYPE OF AREA

| | |
|---|---|
| ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER | YES |
| ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES | YES |
| ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS | YES |
| OFFSHORE | NO |
| ON BARRIER ISLAND | NO |
| ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND | NO |
| ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND | NO |
| ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND | NO |

## ACREAGE

| | LAND | WATER | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1984 | 186 | 4 | 190 |
| 1982 | 186 | 4 | 190 |
| 1977 | 186 | 4 | 190 |
| 1972 | 186 | 4 | 190 |

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

## INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ARTIFICIAL REEFS | 0 | # |
| FISHING PIERS | 0 | # |
| BOAT RAMPS | 0 | # |
| BOAT SLIPS | 0 | # |
| BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS) | 0 | # |
| CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT) | 0 | # |
| RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS | 0 | ACRES |
| HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA | 0 | ACRES |
| CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA | 160 | ACRES |
| BEACH | 4224 | LINEAR FT |
| TRAILS | 3 | MILES |
| OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS | 0 | # |
| PICNIC TABLES | 16 | # |
| GOLF COURSES | 0 | # |
| DRIVING RANGES | 0 | # |
| OUTDOOR COURTS | 0 | # |
| FIELD SPORT AREAS | 0 | # |
| PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES | 0 | # |
| PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES | . | # |

## BUDGET & PERSONNEL

| | EXPENDITURES | | REVENUE | PERSONNEL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL ($) | OPERATING ($) | $ | (FTE) |
| 1984 | 0 | 85014 | 102 | 2.0 |
| 1982 | 40000 | 70222 | 21 | 2.0 |
| 1977 | 0 | B | 10 | B |
| 1972 | 0 | B | 0 | B |

## USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

| | |
|---|---|
| 1984 | 324065 |
| 1982 | 216484 |
| 1977 | 87586 |
| 1972 | B |

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# NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: POINT LOOKOUT STATE PARK

MANAGING AGENCY: MD FORESTS & PARKS

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 3802N07619W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

| COUNTY | ACRES |
|---|---|
| ST. MARY S | 527 |

## TYPE OF AREA

| | |
|---|---|
| ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER | YES |
| ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES | YES |
| ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS | NO |
| OFFSHORE | NO |
| ON BARRIER ISLAND | NO |
| ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND | NO |
| ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND | NO |
| ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND | NO |

## ACREAGE

| | LAND | WATER | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1984 | 467 | 60 | 527 |
| 1982 | 466 | 60 | 526 |
| 1977 | B | B | 518 |
| 1972 | B | B | 513 |

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

## INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ARTIFICIAL REEFS | 0 | # |
| FISHING PIERS | 0 | # |
| BOAT RAMPS | 4 | # |
| BOAT SLIPS | 0 | # |
| BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS) | 7 | # |
| CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT) | 149 | # |
| RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS | 0 | ACRES |
| HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA | 0 | ACRES |
| CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA | 0 | ACRES |
| BEACH | 1584 | LINEAR FT |
| TRAILS | 2 | MILES |
| OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS | 0 | # |
| PICNIC TABLES | 700 | # |
| GOLF COURSES | 0 | # |
| DRIVING RANGES | 0 | # |
| OUTDOOR COURTS | 0 | # |
| FIELD SPORT AREAS | 3 | # |
| PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES | 0 | # |
| PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES | 100 | # |

## BUDGET & PERSONNEL

| | EXPENDITURES | | REVENUE | PERSONNEL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL ($) | OPERATING ($) | $ | (FTE) |
| 1984 | 96000 | 362552 | 110363 | 9.0 |
| 1982 | 240000 | 264761 | 98571 | 9.0 |
| 1977 | 0 | 222931 | 58845 | 7.0 |
| 1972 | 1035600 | B | B | B |

## USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

| | |
|---|---|
| 1984 | 246600 |
| 1982 | 202912 |
| 1977 | 342827 |
| 1972 | B |

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# List of Publications


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Yang, Edward J., Roger C. Dower, and Mark Menefee, 1984: The use of economic analysis in valuing natural resource damages, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 154pp.